February 3, 1776. THE NUMBER 507.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol *to his friend in* Antigua, *dated* November 3, 1775.

"YESTERDAY a letter came down from EDMUND BURKE, eſquire, one of our repreſentatives in parliament, which mentions that lord North offered in the houſe of commons to repeal all the American acts, and give up the point of taxation, provided the Americans will lay down their arms, and that they ſhall be placed in the ſame ſituation as they were in the year 1763. This you may rely on, as I have ſeen the original letter, and it was publicly read on the exchange, in this city, by Mr. Champion, to whom it was directed."

We are credibly informed, that governor Franklin, that notorious enemy to America (although a native of this unhappy continent) was lately confined, and Cortland Skinner, attorney general of the province of New Jerſey, for writing, as uſual, the moſt *infamous* letters to certain perſons in New York. The affair, it ſeems, happened thus: Old Mr. Franklin, that able advocate for American liberty, with ſome other gentlemen at a houſe in Elizabeth Town, were ſpending the afternoon together; when a negro fellow, belonging to the governor, rode by. One of the negroes at the houſe, who knew him, hailed him, and aſked him where he was going: He replied, to New York, and that his buſineſs was ſo urgent, he could not *ſpare* a moment. The negro had the preſence of mind immediately to mention the circumſtance to ſome of the gentlemen in the room, who gave orders to the ſervants to purſue the *Ethiopean ambaſſador*, which they did, and ſoon brought him to the houſe. After a ſhort examination, they diſcovered, in the lining of his coat, a parcel of letters, very *ingeniouſly* packed up, for which *ingenuity* the PATRIOT gave immediate orders to confine them; ſaying, that notwithſtanding one of them was his ſon, for whom he ſincerely felt, yet the GRAND NURSERY OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM was of too great importance to fall a victim to his nefarious and diabolical proceedings.

By private letters from Philadelphia, dated January 17, we learn, that a gentleman arrived there that day, at 2 o'clock, in 16 days from Quebec, bringing an account that general Montgomery, having joined colonel Arnold, after having been deſerted by a number of his men, reſolved to make an attack upon the town with his army, which then conſiſted, in the whole, of but 1000, although Carleton's army was vaſtly ſuperior in number; that he made an attack on the upper, and colonel Arnold on the lower town, the 31ſt of December; that the general, and his aid-de-camp (M'Peerſon) with ſeveral officers and men, being killed by the firſt fire, his party gave way, which gave the beſieged an opportunity of turning their whole force on Arnold, who had entered the lower town; that he was ſoon overpowered, wounded in the leg, and forced to retreat, leaving behind him a number of killed, wounded, and priſoners. One letter ſays (which we have inſerted) that captain Morgan, with his, and the other riflemen, *fought like Devils*, made their way good into the lower town, but that Morgan's lieutenant was killed, and that the loſs of the day amounted to 100 killed and wounded, and 2 or 300 taken priſoners. This is a moſt unhappy affair; but we have only to lament the loſs of ſo many excellent officers and men, whoſe ſpirit, exhibited in the aſſault, and whoſe fortitude, on their unparallelled march, entitled them to the praiſe and admiration of the world. But the Connecticut forces are determined to be revenged; and, as we know their power, there is no doubt but we ſhall be in poſſeſſion of all Canada before any reinforcements can arrive at Quebec. We have only learnt, from this diſaſter, not to be ſparing of men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia *to his friend in this city, dated* January 18, 1776.

"Poor MONTGOMERY is gone, and Quebec not taken. Your's, and the other riflemen, *fought like Devils*; 300 of them made their way good into the town, and would have carried it, had not Montgomery's party, on the other ſide, gave way; when he, and his brave aid-de-camp, M'Pherſon, fell;—one hundred killed and wounded, and 2 or 300 taken in Quebec. Arnold, who commanded the riflemen, &c. was, ſhortly after the engagement began, wounded in the leg. Lieutenant Humphreys, of Morgan's company, is killed, and 5 or 6 other officers; perhaps more. What will be the fate of the remainder God only knows."

When the expreſs arrived at Philadelphia, acquainting the inhabitants of the death of general Montgomery, &c, they were ſo enraged, that a great number offered themſelves as volunteers, in order to go againſt Quebec; the three battalions there would have gone upon their knees, in caſe the congreſs would have given them leave to do the ſame. That reſpectable body will of courſe take the matter into conſideration, and act according as their known wiſdom may ſuggeſt. Montgomery ſhewed a noble example; and we hope there is not ONE American but would wiſh to follow it.

We hear that lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions leſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſt and this ſhould move off with their ſtock and grain, and that he has endeavoured to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.———A correſpondent obſerves, it has been always remarked, that, to magnify victories, gloſs over blunders, and diminiſh defeats concerning the numbers loſt, was a ſure ſign of the weakneſs of the party, and the badneſs of their cauſe, and the contrary conduct, a proof of an open, manly ſpirit and confidence, both in the goodneſs of the cauſe, and ſtrength of the party; and adds, if we apply this to the contending parties in America, we ſhall ſee the truth of the obſervation very ſtrikingly.

General Waſhington has ſent 3000 men as a reinforcement to our troops at Quebec. After this great and [illegible]

warrior had given them a lecture upon the late unhappy affair in that quarter, they went off, in the greateſt ſpirits, not doubting but they ſhall ſhortly make themſelves maſters of Canada, and, with it, the opprobrious Carleton.

Yeſterday arrived in this city captain Matthews and Mr. Robinſon, from Philadelphia. Maſter Dunmore, we imagine, will not rejoice much at their arrival.

The northern poſt brought us no circumſtantial account yeſterday relative to *poor* Montgomery, &c.

The ſavage, Carleton, publiſhed, on the 22d of November laſt, a moſt cruel and inhuman proclamation. The moſt favourable clauſe in it is: "And I do hereby ſtrictly order and enjoin all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, liable to ſerve in the militia, and reſiding at Quebec, who have refuſed or declined to enroll their names in the militia liſts, and to take up arms in conjunction with his majeſty's good ſubjects of this city, and who ſtill refuſe or decline ſo to do, as well as thoſe who, having once taken up arms, have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in 4 days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw themſelves out of the limits of the diſtrict of Quebec before the 1ſt of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or ſpies, if thereafter they ſhall be found within the ſaid limits."

Under the WORCESTER head, of January 12, is the following article: "On Monday night, about 8 o'clock, a detachment, conſiſting of 30r 400 men, under the command of major Nolton, croſſed over to Charleſtown; part of them went over the milldam, and part paſſed through the enemy's abbetie on the common road from Cambridge to Charleſtown. They were conducted, as it is ſaid, by a young deſerter from the Welch fuzileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houſes which eſcaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June, and to make priſoners a body of ſoldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in theſe houſes. The affair was conducted with the utmoſt ſilence, prudence, regularity, and ſpirit. The houſes were ſet on fire as directed, and the ſoldiers (5 in number, and 1 woman) brought off priſoners. The regulars in the fort of Bunker's Hill did not act with that regularity which thoſe gentlemen, who labour hard to intimidate us with the ſuperiority of red coats over brown coats, would p..uade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and cloſe fire on abſolutely nothing at all; that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpoſe, laughed in ſecurity, and in ſecurity returned with their captives, without a ſingle man killed or wounded.

NEWBURY PORT, *January* 5. By captain Lee, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday from Malaga, we are informed, that on his paſſage he ſpoke with a large ſtore ſhip, from London, loaded with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton; the captain of which informed, that he ſailed in company with a number of other veſſels loaded for the ſame purpoſe, and that the miniſtry were to ſend 40,000 troops early in the ſpring to America. Captain Lee alſo informs, that the king of Spain has raiſed another army of 30,000 men, to go againſt the Moors and Algerines; and that the Spaniards were greatly in our favour.———The following is an extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel in Antigua, dated November 7: "This day a veſſel arrived from Gibraltar, and ſays the Hanoverians, amounting to near 900, had arrived there, and the Engliſh troops embarked for England. The ſoldiers declare they will not fight the Americans; the governor has thrown up his commiſſion, and the people look upon Gibraltar to be SOLD."

Copy of a LETTER *from general* Montgomery *to general* Carleton, *dated* Holland Houſe, *near* Quebec, December 16, 1775.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the unhappy priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourſe to this expedient to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon. Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your ſituation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends, of citizens who wiſh to ſee us within the walls, a few of the worſt troops that call themſelves ſoldiers, the improbability of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine themſelves in a ſimple blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance. Such is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them, till my batteries are ready, from aſſaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance and juſt retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among ſavages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments. However, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience. Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequences will be upon your own head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy ſhewn.

EXTRACTS from a moſt excellent pamphlet, lately publiſhed, and addreſſed to the Americans, *entitled* COMMON SENSE.

HOWEVER ſtrange it may appear to ſome, or however unwilling they may be to think ſo, matters not, but many ſtrong and ſtriking reaſons may be given to ſhew that nothing can ſettle our affairs ſo expeditiouſly as an open and determined declaration for independence. Some of which are:

Firſt. It is the cuſtom of nations, when any two are at war, for ſome other powers, not engaged in the quarrel, to ſtep in as mediators, and bring about the preliminaries of a peace. But while America calls herſelf the ſubject of Great Britain, no power, however well diſpoſed ſhe may be, can offer her mediation; wherefore in our preſent ſtate we may quarrel on forever.

Secondly. It is unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that France or Spain will give us any kind of aſſiſtance if we mean only to make uſe of that aſſiſtance for the purpoſe of repairing the breach, and ſtrengthening the connection, between Britain and America, becauſe thoſe powers would be ſufferers by the conſequences.

Thirdly. While we profeſs ourſelves the ſubjects of Britain, we muſt, in the eye of foreign nations, be conſidered as rebels. The precedent is ſomewhat dangerous to *their peace* for men to be in arms under the name of ſubjects. We on the ſpot can ſolve the paradox; but to unite reſiſtance and ſubjection requires an idea much too refined for common underſtanding.

Fourthly. Were a manifeſto to be publiſhed, and diſpatched to foreign courts, ſetting forth the miſeries we

have endured, and the peaceable methods we have ineffectually uſed for redreſs, declaring, at the ſame time, that not being able any longer to live happily or ſafely, under the cruel diſpoſition of the Britiſh court, we had been driven to the neceſſity of breaking off all connections with her; at the ſame time aſſuring all ſuch courts of our peaceable diſpoſition towards them, and of our deſire of entering into trade with them. Such a memorial would produce more good effects to this continent than if a ſhip were freighted with petitions to Britain.

Under our preſent denomination of Britiſh ſubjects we can neither be received nor heard abroad; the cuſtom of all courts is againſt us, and will be ſo, until, by an independence, we take rank with other nations.

Theſe proceedings may at firſt appear ſtrange and difficult, but, like all other ſteps which we have already paſſed over, will, in a little time, become familiar and agreeable; and until an independence is declared, the continent will feel itſelf like a man who continues putting off ſome unpleaſant buſineſs from day to day, yet knows it muſt be done, hates to ſet about it, wiſhes it over, and is continually haunted with the thoughts of its neceſſity.

I challenge the warmeſt advocate for reconciliation to ſhew a ſingle advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge; not a ſingle advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods muſt be paid for, buy them where we will.

But the injuries and diſadvantages we ſuſtain by that connection are without number, and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourſelves, inſtruct us to renounce the alliance, becauſe any ſubmiſſion to, or dependence on Great Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no political connection with any part of it. It is the true intereſt of America to ſteer clear of European contentions, which ſhe can never do while, by her dependence on Britain, ſhe is made the make-weight in the ſcale of Britiſh politics.

Every thing that is right or reaſonable pleads for ſeparation. The blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries *'tis time to part.*

O ye that love mankind! ye that dare oppoſe not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, ſtand forth. Every ſpot of the old world is over-run with oppreſſion. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Aſia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a ſtranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an aſylum for mankind.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, lying within 12 miles of Richmond, on Deep Run, in Henrico county, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies extremely level. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame may know the terms by applying to Mr. John Miller, on the Brook, in Henrico county, who will ſhew the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. Alſo another tract, of 500 acres, or more if choſe, conſiſting of high and low grounds, lying on James river, in Albemarle county, near the Seven Iſlands. There is on it a new dwellinghouſe, not quite finiſhed, 2 ſtories high, 42 by 20, with 2 rooms on a floor, and a large paſſage above and below; alſo a very good double griſt mill, and ſcantling for ſeveral other houſes. The plantation is large, and well adapted for wheat, tobacco, and corn. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the ſame place. 6 m

JOHN WARE.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of colonel Byrd's paſture, on the 17th of this month, two dark bay horſes, with broom tails, and a ſtar in each of their foreheads. One of them has three white feet, and the other two. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, ſhall have ſix ſhillings each.

ROBERT BOUSH.

Charles City, Indian Fields, January 27, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell wood at three ſhillings and ſixpence the cord, the purchaſer to cut it himſelf, or he would engage for a certain quantity, and cut it, at ſix ſhillings; the diſtance not above 5 miles, and will engage it to be good oak, hickory, or aſh. This land is on Plantation Swamp, and contains 550 acres, which I would ſell, if any perſon is inclinable to purchaſe; it is an excellent place to retire to theſe troubleſome times. If I was to ſay there were two thouſand pounds worth on it, I ſhould ſpeak within bounds. There are ſeveral new houſes on it, particularly a barn 40 by 20 feet, which might be turned into a good dwelling-houſe. There are about 400 acres to clear, very good for grain. Any perſon inclinable to treat is requeſted to write to me, and I will attend at Williamſburg for that purpoſe. JOHN TYLER.

I WILL furniſh, in and about Richmond, houſes for 9 or 10 diſtreſſed families, rendered ſo by the devaſtation of Norfolk, gratis. SAMUEL DU VAL.

To be SOLD at public auction, at the ſubſcriber's, on Thurſday the firſt day of February next,

SEVERAL HOUSES, ſundry kinds of houſhold and kitchen FURNITURE, as beds, tables, chairs, &c. too tedious to mention; alſo ſundry kinds of LIQUORS. The purchaſers are to have twelve months credit, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

2 THOMAS DONCASTLE.

On Thurſday the 22d day of February will be SOLD on the premiſes, agreeable to the will of John Huſkiſon, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the lower end of Charlotte, containing about 500 acres, whereupon are a good dwelling houſe, out-houſe, two barns, an apple and peach orchard. The widow has her right of dower in the aforeſaid land, but intends relinquiſhing it to the purchaſer at the day of ſale. Eighteen months credit will be given, and bond, with approved ſecurity, required. 3 CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS, executor.

JULIA WHEATLEY,

MIDWIFE, &c. &c.

TAKES this method of informing the public that ſhe has removed from Norfolk to the town of Richmond, where ſhe propoſes to carry on her buſineſs as heretofore. She can alſo cure the moſt inveterate ringworms, ſcald heads, ſore eyes, and has a certain cure for the worms, gravel, and many other diſorders incident to both the ſexes. Her former ſucceſs in the cure of the ſeveral diſorders here mentioned, as well as in her profeſſion of a midwife, while reſident in Norfolk, ſhe hopes will entitle her to the favours of the gentlemen and ladies adjacent to Richmond.----Mrs. Wheatley's daughter alſo propoſes opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, and to inſtruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the French language, &c. alſo different kinds of needle work; the tambour worked and taught. The ſchool will be opened as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſcholars are engaged. She has already engaged near a dozen ſcholars, and will open the ſchool at the houſe in which ſhe now lives, in the town of Richmond, which is well accommodated for the purpoſe. The favours of all gentlemen and ladies will be thankfully acknowledged. 3*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Ile of Wight, in September laſt, a very black negro man, named TOM, with remarkable red eyes, well made, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 35 years of age. He has been on board with lord Dunmore's crew, but has ſince made his eſcape. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. 3 FRANCIS BOYKIN.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED, *and entered on immediately,*

A TRACT of LAND on Nottoway river, in Suſſex county, with ſeveral orchards thereon, and a plantation ſufficient to work 8 or 10 hands. The land is exceeding good for grain, and not inferior to any on the river. There are houſes ſufficient for the reception of a family, and would be a ſuitable retirement for any gentleman, expoſed on the large rivers, who is inclinable to remove into the country. It is the place where William Moore formerly lived. The land may be ſhewn to any perſon deſiring it, and the terms made known by one who will attend for that purpoſe. 2°

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in Fauquier county, the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a likely negro fellow, named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, ſtraight made, and talks ſlow. He was the property of one Hightower, in the lower part of Virginia, about 2 years ago, and was brought from thence by one Silveſter Adams, and it is probable that he may have gone that way again. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid fellow, and convey him to gaol, ſhall be allowed every charge agreeable to law, and for bringing him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges paid.

4 JOHN HUNTER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Albemarle, a mulatto man, named GABRIEL, about 52 or 53 years of age, and was formerly the property of Mrs. Thornton, who lived in York county, at the mouth of Queen's creek. He has a free woman for his wife, who goes by the name of Betty Baines, and lives in Glouceſter county. It is likely he may be lurking about that place, or on the Eaſtern Shore, as he formerly lived there, and is well acquainted in all the lower parts. He plays exceedingly well on the violin. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to Rowland Jones, of James City, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward. 3 JOHN HUDSON.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, two ſteers: They appear to be about 5 or 6 years old. One of them is a black pied, with crooked horns, and one of his horns more crooked than the other. The other ſteer is a deep red, or brown, with a white ſtreak on his back, and ſome white on his belly. Their marks are a crop and three ſlits in the left ear, and a crop, nick, and underkeel, in the right. There is a ſmall part of the ear that hangs off from the other part, near the underkeel, which appears as if it had been ſlit. They have been upwards of a year at my plantation, and were appraiſed laſt year to 5l.

GEORGE BOOKER.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a ſtar in her face, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on her back, with ſome white on all her feet, and her left eye is white; ſhe is branded on the near buttock X, paces, and appears to have a fiſtula. Appraiſed to 7l.

STANDLEY CHATFIN.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a ſmall brindle heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked, has ſome white under her belly and on her legs, and a white ſpot upon her rump, and appears to be with calf. Appraiſed to 1l. 10s.

THOMAS WHITWORTH.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a dark bay horſe, 4 feet 5 inches and an half high, branded on the near buttock R, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and his near hind foot is white; he appears to be old, and has been worked. Appraiſed to 6l.

MATTHEW HILLSMAN.

TAKEN up, in Cheſterfield, ſome time laſt fall, a red ſteer, remarkably poor, about 10 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a half crop and underkeel in the left.

MARY PATTESON.

To be RENTED for one year, or for a term of years,

THE well known ordinary in the town of Richmond, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber; the houſe is large, and very commodious, a good kitchen, dairy, meethouſe, new ſtable, that will contain 74 horſes; it is convenient to the courthouſe, therefore commands the greateſt part of the cuſtom of court days. For terms apply to

3* ABRAHAM COWLEY.

COMMITTED to the jaol of Surry county, on the 3d. of December 1775, a negro man named Frank, and ſays he belongs to Walter Gwin of Portſmouth; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and is dreſſed like a ſailor. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying as the law directs.

THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD *by the printer hereof,*

A TREATISE *on the* MILITARY DUTY,

By adjutant DAVIS.

This pamphlet has met with the approbation of colonel BULLITT, and many other officers of diſtinction.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 2, 1776.

A STORE to be LET for the enſuing year in this city. For terms apply to

JOHN

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the firſt day of* February, *at the town of* Manchester, *commonly called the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT one hundred Virginia born NEGROES, amongſt whom are ſome female houſe ſervants, a carpenter, and ſhoemaker. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond, with good ſecurity, required of the purchaſers. 4‡

DAVID MEADE.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 9 years old, and branded on the near buttock P; her mane hangs on the right ſide; ſhe has a ſprig tail, with much white on her back, and trots and paces.

JAMES BURNETT.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro.

ISAAC ZANE.

YORK town, November 7, 1775.

STOLEN from Fleet's ferry landing, on Mattapony river, laſt Friday night, a 25 hogſhead FLAT, with her ſail, covering, anchor, cable, &c. The frame is of mulberry, and the yard quite new. Two ſailors, who came paſſengers down the river, from Todd's warehouſe, in the flat, were miſſing at the ſame time, and it is ſuppoſed have carried her to Norfolk, or up the bay. Whoever ſecures the flat, and will give me intelligence, ſo that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

DAVID JAMESON.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, a bay mare, 14 hands high, about 9 years old, branded on the near buttock H, and on the off ſhoulder S, and is a natural pacer. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

ROBERT HINSON.